FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 166 *24 August 1979*

ARGENTINA

Japan's Foreign Minister Sonoda Arrives 22 Aug B 1
Meets Videla, Discusses Cooperation B 1

BRAZIL

FRG Minister Discusses Nuclear, Other Bilateral Agreements D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 22 Aug]
Clarifies Reports on Technology Transfer D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Aug]
'Brazil Will Respect Nuclear Agreement' D 1
Paper May Be Censured for Article on FRG Nuclear Accord D 2
Zambian President To Make 24-Hour Visit 29 Aug D 2
Carter Is 'Direct Beneficiary' of Black 'Revolution' D 2
Delfim Neto Working on Plan To Create 'Conglomerates' D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 21 Aug]
Opposition Leaders Blame Government for Social Unrest D 4
Figueiredo 'Satisfied' With Amnesty Vote Results D 4
Senate President Meets With Fasting Political Prisoners D 4
Prisoners Suspend Hunger Strike D 5
Rio de Janeiro State Teachers Return to Classes D 5
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Aug]
Briefs: New Petroleum Deposit; Agricultural Project With Japan; Coffee, Grain Exports D 5

CHILE

Sonoda Explains Japan's Basic Diplomacy E 1
Signs Communique, Departs Chile E 1
$8 Million in Japanese Credits Sought for Industrial Projects E 1
Four Movement of Revolutionary Left Members Arrested E 2
MIR Member Tortured to Death E 2
Government Orders Investigation E 2
CNI Denies Torture Reports E 3
Briefs: Ambassador's Resignation; Cost of Oil Imports; Copper Exports Increase E 3

COLOMBIA

Bilateral Treaty on Transit Through Panama Canal Signed F 1
Brigade Members Ousted by Nicaragua Arrested F 2
Foreign Minister on 'Stagnation' of Sea Conference F 2
Military Intelligence Reveals M-19 Terrorist Plans F 2
Finance Ministry Employees Begin Indefinite Strike F 3
Students Arrested in Medellin After Disturbances F 3

ECUADOR

Roldos Reorganizes Military Court of Justice G 1
Defense Minister Says Morale High in Armed Forces G 1
Briefs: Presidential Adviser Appointed; New Oil Strikes; New CEPE Manager G 1

PARAGUAY

Brazilian, Argentine Papers Banned Due to Somoza Coverage H 1
Parties, Press Comment on Somoza Entry Into Country H 1
Parties 'Repudiate' Somoza Presence H 1
[ABC COLOR 21 Aug]
Independent Student Movements' Protest H 2
[ABC COLOR 23 Aug]
LA TRIBUNA Denouncement [21 Aug] H 3
PATRIA Defense of Visit's 'Legality' [22 Aug] H 4
Stroessner Comments on Role of Political Parties, Press H 5
[PATRIA 15 Aug]
Judge Orders Melgarejo Released H 6
[ULTIMA HORA 23 Aug]
Briefs: Airline Profits; Cost of Living Increase; Currency Issuance H 6

VENEZUELA

Government Suspends Food Shipments to Nicaragua L 1
[EL UNIVERSAL 17 Aug]
Herrera Campins Comments on Aid to Nicaragua, Other Issues L 2
Jamaica's Patterson Visits, Holds Talks on Trade L 2
Rey Resigns From Colombian Negotiations Committee L 3
Briefs: Ambassador to Nicaragua; Ambassador to El Salvador L 3

PANAMA

Assembly Approves Administrative Division of Canal Zone Areas N 1
[MATUTINO 21 Aug]
Gasoline Stations Begin Nationwide Strike N 1
Chiriqui Distributors Refrain From Joining N 2
Briefs: Penal Agreement With Mexico; Orangepeel Fuel; New Banks N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Italian Terrorist Arrested in San Jose 22 August P 1
Limon Strike Ends With 11-Point Agreement P 1
Correction to Hernandez-Labor Leaders Meeting P 1

EL SALVADOR

Rodriguez Discusses 'Peace Treaty' With Honduras P 1
U.S Ambassador Asked Not To Intervene in Domestic Affairs P 2
Reportage on Politically-Motivated Occupations of Churches P 3
San Vicente Cathedral P 3
El Rosario Church P 3
Security Agents Kill Three BPR Members in Clash P 4

GUATEMALA

Salvadoran Banker Shot to Death in Ambush P 4

HONDURAS

Country Willing To Return Planes, Ships to Nicaragua P 4

NICARAGUA

Cuba's Jose R. Fernandez, Vecino Alegret Arrive in Managua P 4
Rally Held To Welcome Former Venezuelan President Perez P 5
Yugoslav Paper Interviews Interior Minister Tomas Borge P 5
[Belgrade POLITIKA 21 Aug]

CUBA

Ambassador to USSR Discusses Nonalined Summit Q 1
UN Secretary General To Attend Havana Conference Q 1
Light Industry Efforts in Santiago Examined Q 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Malta Q 1

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Parliamentary Delegation To Visit PRC 23 Aug-2 Sept S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 17 Aug]

JAMAICA

JLP Writes to Cuban Envoy, Protests Attacks on Seaga S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 21 Aug]
Senate Motion Scores Duncan Statement on Seaga S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 18 Aug]
Patterson Announces Government Aid to Nicaragua [Havana] S 3

ST LUCIA

Deputy Prime Minister Favors Creation of Army S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 18 Aug]

OTHER COUNTRIES

BOLIVIA

COMIBOL 'Urgently Needs' $100 Million Investment V 1

GUYANA

Nonalined Summit Preparatory Talks Begin in Georgetown [TANJUG] V 1
AFP Reports Political, Social Agitation Continues V 1

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA ARRIVES 22 AUG

OW230102 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, Aug 22, KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda arrived here Wednesday for a three-day official visit to argentina, his fifth stop on a six-nation Latin American tour. Earlier Wednesday, Sonoda wound up a two-day visit to Chile with a working luncheon with Chilean economic ministers. A joint press release announced in Santiago said Sonoda and Chilean leaders discussed ways to strengthen economic and technical cooperation between their two countries.

In Argentina, the Japanese minister will begin his official activities Thursday with a call on President Jorge R. Videla and a meeting with his Argentine counterpart, Carlos Pastor. Meetings are also scheduled with Economy Minister Jose A. Martinez de Hoz and commanders in chief of the army, navy and air force. On Friday, Sonoda will receive an honorary degree at the University of Buenos Aires. He is due to leave for Rio de Janeiro Friday afternoon for a visit to Brazil.

MeetsVidela, Discusses Cooperation

OW240413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, Aug 23, KYODO--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla Thursday sought Japan's technological cooperation and investments in his country during his meeting with visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda. Videla specifically cited three points in seeking Japan's cooperation. They were the projected electrification of the Loka line of the Argentine National Railways, the planned expansion of the state-run steel mill SOMISA and cooperation in the fishery field. The Argentine president hoped to see the cooperation programs in concrete terms for the three subjects when he makes an official visit to Japan scheduled for October. Sonoda is here in the course of his tour of six Latin American nations.

Later in the day, Sonoda had talks with Argentine Minister of Economy Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz. Their talks centered on the same three subjects. Argentina has been talking with a group of Japanese private enterprises on the plan of electrification of the Loka railway line for more than 10 years. Finally last March, the two sides contracted for the first-stage work of the project. But the Argentine Ministry of Economy has not yet approved the contract, citing that there are some problems in the terms of the contract such as project costs. During his meeting with the Japanese foreign minister, the Argentine minister of economy expressed a hope to produce a conclusion on the matter before the president's visit to Tokyo.

As for the SOMISA steel mill expansion project, Argentina asked the Nippon Steel Corp. in May to supply capital, technology and necessary materials for the $2.5 billion project. It sought the Japanese firm's supply of the whole $800 million increased capital out of the total $2.5 billion expansion plan. But the talks have not been in progress in concrete terms because of the huge amount of money involved. Sonoda promised his efforts for the Argentine request, but he did not make any specific commitment.

Touching on the fishery cooperation issue, the Japanese minister said the Argentine control on fishing was stricter than in other foreign countries. The Argentine minister of economy replied his government would handle the matter as flexibly as possible, though he pointed to some legal problems for such a flexible handling of it.

FRG MINISTER DISCUSSES NUCLEAR, OTHER BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

PY231240 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Aug 79 p 17 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--FRG Economy Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff confirmed yesterday that his government will only agree to transfer nuclear fuel cycle technology if Brazil purchases the eight nuclear plants originally provided for in the agreement signed in 1975.

Minister Lambsdorff, however, emphasized that "so far, there is no reason to discuss this question," because neither the Brazilian side nor the FRG side "has any intention of initiating any modification of the commitments which have been made." The FRG economy minister conceded that Brazil and the FRG could in the future undertake bilateral projects in the nuclear field in third countries. "We already cooperate in industrial projects in third countries," Minister Lambsdorff explained.

Regarding the interest of the FRG Government in providing Brazil with coal gasification technology, Minister Lambsdorff announced that a mission of Brazilian experts will go to Bonn in November to study the technology developed by the FRG for liquifying, mining and gasifying coals.

During his visit with Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna, the FRG economy minister asked the Brazilian Government to grant more facilities for the remittance of royalties by multinational companies. In turn, Minister Penna suggested that a formula be studied to encourage more investments in technological development in Brazil by the multinational companies. The two ministers also discussed possibilities for the two governments to encourage the undertaking of joint ventures between small Brazilian and FRG companies.

Clarifies Reports on Technology Transfer

PY230200 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Aug 79 p 21 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--FRG Economy Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said yesterday that "the FRG has a contract with the Brazilian Government to transfer nuclear fuel technology with the acquisition of four nuclear plants. There is a protocol of intent for four more plants, but its implementation depends on the Brazilian Government's interest." The FRG economy minister added: "I did not mention the number eight at all." He thus denied a declaration attributed to him in Brasilia last Tuesday that the FRG Government will only transfer technology for the complete nuclear fuel cycle if Brazil acquires the eight reactors provided for in the bilateral agreement signed in 1975.

'Brazil Will Respect Nuclear Agreement'

PY231927 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 23 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brazil's current economic situation hampers the political opening and the democratization of the political regime. This statement was made by FRG Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff in an interview with an FRG radio station from Cologne. Lambsdorff added that the objective of the current Brazilian Government is to achieve democracy. The German minister, who will visit Porto Alegre today, also stated that he had reached an agreement in Brasilia on developing cooperation between the two countries in the area of alternate energy sources. According to him, the Brazilian Government will respect all the terms of the agreement signed with the FRG in 1975.

PAPER MAY BE CENSURED FOR ARTICLE ON FRG NUCLEAR ACCORD

PY231556 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Aug 79 PY

[Text] The federal government is considering imposing legal measures against the Sao Paulo newspaper GAZETA MERCANTIL owned by Deputy Herbet Levy. This newspaper yesterday published an article considered by the government to be (?tendentious) and to affect national security interests. The article reveals the influence of the German company Krefwerkunion on decisions by NUCLEN [NUCLEBRAS Engineering Inc.] regarding the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT TO MAKE 24-HOUR VISIT 29 AUGUST

PY240307 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0146 GMT 24 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Aug (LATIN)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda will arrive in this capital on 29 August for a 24-hour official visit, the Foreign Ministry has reported. Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas has reported that President Figueiredo invited his African counterpart to visit this capital officially in view of their mutual desire to hold talks.

CARTER IS 'DIRECT BENEFICIARY' OF BLACK 'REVOLUTION'

PY221859 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Aug 79 PY

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] There is a new organization in the United States: The Center for Political Studies, an organization devoted to following the trends of the black movement. The radicalization of this movement in the 1960's has turned into what The Center for Political Studies today calls the silent revolution of U.S. blacks.

In the political field, the blacks show up in great numbers at the ballot boxes and try to elect the largest number of blacks possible. President Carter is a direct beneficiary of this silent revolution. The U.S. blacks voted for Carter in massive numbers. According to The Center for Political Studies, more than 90 percent of U.S. black voters cast their votes for Carter: 6.5 million votes, votes which were vital for President Carter's election, and votes which are also vital for President Carter's aspirations for reelection. But President Carter is now on poor terms with the blacks following the dismissal of the ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, symbol of the U.S. black community. The black leaders have asked President Carter for an emergency meeting to better explain the action.

DELFIM NETO WORKING ON PLAN TO CREATE 'CONGLOMERATES'

PY231325 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Aug 79 p 34 PY

[By Carlos Chagas]

[Excerpt] A strategy which might provide an effective alternative in the economic crisis and a roadmap for resuming high-rate development is taking shape. This strategy might also seal, geopolitically speaking, a very special pact between Minister Delfim Neto and Golbery do Couto e Silva. A master plan for effective action is being prepared by the new planning minister and the civilian cabinet.

It will begin by mobilizing capital from the banking system and utilizing the potential of Brazilian industry in the form of associations or financial-economic conglomerates to turn Brazil into a member of the club of countries which most actively exercises a capitalist function at the international level, and it will do so in a short time.

The idea of bringing together the financial system (banks) and the economic machinery (the national industry in particular) to undertake large-scale projects, internally to create jobs and development and externally to bring in foreign exchange, is nothing new. When he was finance minister, Delfim Neto encouraged the formation of large banking conglomerates through the merging of various credit agencies as a first step toward the greater objective of associating them with the national industry. With the change of government from Medici to Geisel, the plan came to a halt. In the search for options in the crisis and to dispel the prospect of recession by implementing new development programs, the successor of Mario Henrique Simonsen is reviving his plan.

Ironically, Neto is reviving his plan with a measure which will be adopted soon and which outwardly appears to be contrary to the interests of the financing system, namely, the controlling of bank interest. New alternatives for profit and development will have to be offfered to the banks, which will be restricted by that control, and the outlines of those alternatives are being drawn up. Could not the capital and the profits which banks have made so far be associated in undertakings with industry, which would then be able to aggressively tackle large-scale projects inside and outside the country with that financial assistance?

The solution proposed by Delfim Neto thus goes hand in glove with the almost historical aspirations of General Golbery who believes that Brazil needs, from the geopolitical standpoint, to occupy spaces [espacos] and to pursue its natural destiny by following the classical capitalist model in undertakings to be carried out primarily in Latin America, but also in Africa, the Third World and even in developed European countries.

In addition to establishing a power alliance stronger than any other that has ever existed in the country, the plan is chiefly aimed at resuming high-rate development, generating additional foreign exchange and reasserting Brazil geopolitically.

Up until now only occasionally, at their own risk and without much incentive, have a few national enterprises dared to jump into ventures abroad. The Camargo Correa Company working in Venezuela and the Mendes Junior Company in Iraq are the ones worthy of mention in that regard. Once orderly planning with adequate resources is provided, the entire national industry might follow suit, thus contributing to the overcoming of the difficulties in the way of growth and development, as well as to affirming Brazil on the world scene.

Delfim Neto and Golbery do Couto e Silva have been talking about this plan, which might be at an even more advanced state of preparation than it may seem. But no official announcement will be made until some adjustments or studies about its practical viability are completed. As has been said, the plan involves undertakings at home and abroad through associations between the banking-financial system and the economic-industrial system on a large scale and by means of mechanisms which the new planning minister should be considering.

OPPOSITION LEADERS BLAME GOVERNMENT FOR SOCIAL UNREST

PY181919 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[(Carlos Rodrigues) relay from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] Senator Paulo Brossard, leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, yesterday took the floor to charge the Figueiredo government with overlooking major national problems and with causing--by its inaction--a dangerous mood of popular dissatisfaction, in addition to the lack of confidence and tranquility prevailing among all sectors of society. He termed the social movement which is evident in every part of the country as a chain reaction to the excesses committed against the people over the past 15 years. Therefore, he said, this is not just a case of civil disobedience, but a genuine popular revolt, within an atmosphere of national consensus, expressing dissatisfaction over a crisis involving basic problems in the country.

In the name of the opposition leadership, Deputy Alceu Colares protested the government's intervention in striking unions, namely the removal of the president of the bank workers association of Minas Gerais State.

FIGUEIREDO 'SATISFIED' WITH AMNESTY VOTE RESULTS

PY231348 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Social Communications Minister Said Farhat has told the press that President Figueiredo received with satisfaction the results of the voting on the government amnesty proposal. Farhat added that from the political standpoint, the president understands that his conciliatory measure has been accepted by Congress by means of the amendments made to the original proposal. The social communications minister also said that the fact that many ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] congressmen voted against the party's guidelines is an internal party problem and that the government does not intend to interfere.

SENATE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH FASTING POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY201429 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Senate President Luiz Viana Filho and Senator Teotonio Vilela [Brazilian Democratic Movement--MDB--Alagoas State] have visited the political prisoners in Rio de Janeiro who are beginning their 30th day of a hunger strike. Viana Filho was quite impressed by the tranquility of the prisoners, whom he asked to suspend the hunger strike. The Senate president talked with the prisoners for 2 hours and told them that the objective of the strike has already been achieved because most people have already come to understand that they are not mere terrorist beasts but people with feelings.

Senator Teotonio Vilela told the press that Viana Filho promised him that he would talk with other senators to explain to them the situation of the political prisoners.

The political prisoners told Viana Filho that the strike had not been designed to cause controversy, but that they only wanted to call the attention of the public to the fact that they had been excluded from the amnesty, which runs contrary to the other amnesties granted in the country.

Prisoners Suspend Hunger Strike

PY231349 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Aug 79 PY

[Text] In view of the current situation regarding the amnesty, the political prisoners in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo last night decided to suspend their hunger strike.

RIO DE JANEIRO STATE TEACHERS RETURN TO CLASSES

PY240210 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Aug 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] In view of the fact that the strike was beginning to lose strength and that the unity of teachers was weakening--since many of them were signing attendance books although not teaching--an assembly of Rio de Janeiro public teachers decided yesterday to return to classes after having been on strike for 22 days.

BRIEFS

NEW PETROLEUM DEPOSIT--It has been confirmed that a new petroleum deposit has been discovered on the continental shelf near the municipality of Paracuru, approximately 1 km from Fortaleza. According to PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] sources, the deposit is now being prepared for commercial exploitation with an initial production of 25,000 barrels daily. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Aug 79 PY]

AGRICULTURAL PROJECT WITH JAPAN--In the city of Paracatu, 516 kilometers northwest of Belo Horizonte, Japanese Agriculture Minister Micnio Watanabe yesterday attended the inauguration of a project to clear 50,000 hectares of scrubland, setting in motion a Brazilian-Japanese joint venture known as the Agricultural Promotion Company. This company will produce grains, and it will export any production surplus preferentially to Japan. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Aug 79 p 24 PY]

COFFEE, GRAIN EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 3 Aug -- The Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) reported here today that Brazil exported 296,334 tons of coffee grain and soluble coffee worth $906,816,000 during the first 6 months of this year, compared to 289,336 tons worth $1,092,536,000, during the same period in 1978. CACEX also reported that soybean and its byproduct exports amounted to 3,696,208 tons worth $1,004,328,000 as compared to 3,652,081 tons worth $842,923,000 for the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1127 GMT 3 Aug 79 PY]

SONODA EXPLAINS JAPAN'S BASIC DIPLOMACY

OW221249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Santiago, Aug 21, KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, now visiting Chile on the fourth leg of his current tour of Latin American nations, received the honorary doctorate of law at a ceremony held in the campus of the University of Chile here Tuesday. He arrived here Tuesday afternoon from Lima.

In his address delivered at the ceremony, Sonoda explained Japan's basic diplomacy giving top priority to world peace and prosperity. As the good example of the Japanese foreign policy he recalled the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and the Tokyo summit meeting of the seven industrial nations held last June.

At a reception meeting held soon after the presentation ceremony, the Chilean university students' chorus group sang the Japanese national anthem and other popular Japanese songs.

He attended an unscheduled foreign press meeting when he paid a courtesy call on President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte at the latter's official palace here. He will leave here Wednesday for Argentina.

Signs Communique, Departs Chile

OW230100 Hong Kong AFP in English 0055 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Santiago, Aug 22 (AFP)--The problems caused by the world energy crisis were one major subject of talks here between Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Chilean officials, a joint communique said today as the minister ended his visit to Chile.

During his two-day stay here, Mr Sonoda met with President Augusto Pinochet, Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, and other members of the government. The communique said that the two foreign ministers had examined the situation in Asia and Latin America, as well as in other regions.

Japanese-Chilean trade relations were a leading topic in talks between members of the Japanese delegation and Chilean economic officials. The document stresses the interest expressed by both sides in increasing technical and cultural cooperation. The communique said that President Pinochet had "gratefully" accepted Mr Sonoda's invitation to visit Japan, and the date will be set later through diplomatic channels.

Mr Sonoda arrived in Buenos Aires from Santiago tonight for a short visit to Argentina and was welcomed by his Argentine counterpart, Carlos Pastor. Mr Sonoda called Japanese-Argentine relations "very friendly," The two ministers will discuss the visit to Japan to be made by Argentine President Jorge Videla next October to sign a number of agreements.

$8 MILLION IN JAPANESE CREDITS SOUGHT FOR INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

OW230402 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, Aug 22, KYODO--Chile has asked Japan for $800 million in yen credits over the next eight years to help finance the country's industrial projects, officials accompanying Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said here Wednesday. The request was made to Sonoda at a working luncheon he had with Chilean ministers before leaving for Buenos Aires after a two-day visit.

His talks with Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, Economy Minister Pablo Baraona Urzua and Finance Minister Sergio de Castro Spikula centered on bilateral economic relations, Japanese officials said. The Chilean ministers told Sonoda they wanted the Japanese credits to finance construction of a hydroelectric power station, telecommunications facilities, houses and harbor facilities. Sonoda told them he found the amount suggested too large but promised to study the request in view of Japan's special relations with Chile, the officials said.

Japan has made it a rule not to give credits to countries like Chile that have a per capita national income of more than $1,000. The officials said that Sonoda was inclined to think that Japan does not need to stick to this rule in considering the Chilean aid request.

Chile's possible fruit exports to Japan and conclusion of a bilateral cultural cooperation agreement were also discussed by Sonoda and the Chilean ministers. One official accompanying Sonoda said the proposed agreement might be signed during Chilean President Augusto Pinochet's planned visit to Japan next year.

FOUR MOVEMENT OF REVOLUTIONARY LEFT MEMBERS ARRESTED

FY221431 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Aug 79 FY

[Excerpt] Another cell of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) has been broken up. An official communique issued by the National Information Center stated that two of the four members of this cell were handed over to the courts last Monday. A third member will be handed over to the courts today, while the fourth member was released after appearing in court. The names of those detained are: Federico Renato Alvarez Santibanez (Raul Ramon Lopez Peralta), (Luisa Eugenia Gatica Pena) and (Victoria Edith Orrego Diaz).

MIR Member Tortured to Death

FY230038 Paris AFP in Spanish 0018 GMT 22 Aug 79 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile 21, Aug (AFP)--Judicial sources have reported that Chilean Professor Federico Alvarez Santibanez died today from torture inflicted by security service agents. Alvarez, who was 32 years old, was apparently a leftist militant. He was a chemistry professor in Maipu, 22 km southeast of Santiago. His relatives reported that he was detained last Wednesday by police agents.

Alvarez' mother, who submitted a writ of habeas corpus to the Santiago Appeals Court, noted that according to a military judge the security organizations have acknowledged the arrest of the professor, but they did not specify where he was detained. It was reported that Alvarez Santibanez was transferred yesterday to the military court, and according to his relatives he looked "deplorable." According to documents in the hands of Chilean courts, Alvarez was later taken to the Santiago jail and from here to a hospital where he later died.

Government Orders Investigation

FY230042 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 22 Aug 79 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean military government has ordered an investigation into the death of Professor Federico Alvarez Santibanez, presumably as a result of torture. The teacher died in a hospital of this city today where he was taken from the Santiago penitentiary after being arrested by security personnel on 15 August 1979.

The interior minister ordered an immediate "internal investigation and also requested that the courts carry out an investigation of the case." The Interior Ministry indicated in a communique that it has requested the appointment, if appropriate, of a special judge aimed at finding out the reasons for the chemistry professor's death.

Alvarez Santibanez was arrested by security personnel along with leftist Raul Lopez Peralta when they were trying to set fire to a police vehicle, according to the National Information Center (CNI). The Chilean Catholic Church, through the solidarity vicariate, requested that the Supreme Court appoint a special judge to investigate the circumstances under which the professor died.

CNI Denies Torture Reports

PY230255 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] The National Information Center, CNI, today denied press reports stating that it tortured Federico Alvarez Santibanez, a member of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR. It also warned that it reserves the right to start legal proceedings against those who commit slander or distort CNI activities with ill intentions. The text of the communique follows:

As the public has been informed through a communique issued on 21 August 1979, Federico Alvarez Santibanez--alias Alex, Joaquin or Agustin Perez Acuna--was detained by carbineros from the 9th Precinct on 15 August 1979 at 0530 at the intersection of Manuel Rodriguez and Catedral Streets. At the time he and Raul Lopez Peralta--alias Gonzalo or Lorenzo--were placing a bomb under a carabineros car parked at the intersection of [street name indistinct] and Santo Domingo. The wounds inflicted upon them as a result of their resisting arrest were treated at the emergency ward of the J.J. Aguirre Hospital at 0725.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S RESIGNATION--President Augusto Pinochet has accepted the resignation submitted by the Chilean ambassador to Venezuela, Rigoberto Diaz, who resigned for personal reasons. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY]

COST OF OIL IMPORTS--During the first half of this year Chile imported oil worth $292 million, which represents a 45.8-percent increase over the cost of oil imports during the same period last year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY]

COPPER EXPORTS INCREASE--Santiago, Chile, 11 Aug (LATIN)--The Central Bank has reported that copper exports increased by 46.1 percent during the first half of this year in relation to the same period last year. Exports during this period in 1979 reached $829 million as compared to $567 million last year. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2324 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY]

BILATERAL TREATY ON TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA CANAL SIGNED

PA231239 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Panamanian-Colombian treaty signed in Monteria, Colombia; read by Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos--live]

[Text] The Governments of the Republics of Panama and Colombia, aware of the joint declaration signed in Panama City by the Panamanian chief of government and the presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela on 24 March 1975; considering the traditional ties of frank and cordial friendship that exist between the governments and people of Panama and Colombia; taking into consideration the circumstances in which the Republic of Panama and the United States on 7 September 1977 signed the Panama Canal treaties and the one dealing with the permanent neutrality and functioning of the Panama Canal; recognizing that these instruments are final and that it will be the Republic of Panama's responsibility to regulate ship traffic through the Panama Canal as of 31 December 1999; that the Republic of Colombia, as a result of the treaty signed with the United States in 1914, has traditionally enjoyed transit rights through the canal; that Paragraph 2, Article 6, of the treaty on the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal and the functioning of the canal states that as long as the United States is responsible for the functioning of the canal it will continue giving the Republic of Colombia toll-free transit through the canal for its troops, ships and war materiel; and that the Republic of Panama will be able to give the Republics of Colombia and Costa Rica the right of toll-free transit;

They have decided to sign the following treaty and, to this effect, his excellency the president of Panama has assigned Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos as Panama's plenipotentiary, and his excellency the president of Colombia has assigned Foreign Affairs Minister Diego Uribe Vargas as Colombia's plenipotentiary. The two plenipotentiaries have reached the following agreement:

Article I. As of noon, Panama time, on 31 December 1999, the Republic of Panama will grant the Republic of Colombia the following benefits:

1. Transit through the Panama Canal of the natural and industrial products of Colombia and of its mail will be free of all taxes and tariffs except those that are applied, or could be equally applied, to products and to the mail of the Republic of Panama.

2. Colombian nationals in transit through the Panamanian interoceanic route will be free of tolls, taxes of contributions that do not apply to Panamanian nationals as long as they can prove their nationality.

3. The Government of the Republic of Colombia will be able at all times to transport its troops, soldiers and war materiel toll-free.

Article II. As of the date the present treaty goes into effect, the Republic of Panama will allow agents and employees of the Government of Colombia, as well as Colombian mail and products, to use the railroad between the cities of Panama and Colon, or any other railroad substituting for it, paying the fares and tariffs established in the domestic dispositions of Panama.

Article III. The present treaty will go into effect on the date the ratification instruments are exchanged. This exchange will take place in Panama City.

Article IV. This treaty is being signed in two copies, the texts of which are equally authentic.

Monteria, 22 August 1979. [applause]

BRIGADE MEMBERS OUSTED BY NICARAGUA ARRESTED

PA231609 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The administrative department of security has arrested eight former Colombian combatants who were deported from Nicaragua and who arrived here without their passports.

The individuals participated in the final stages of the war against the Somozist dictatorship but were deported from Nicaragua after the military government junta charged them with carrying out political activities in connection with the Workers Communist Party.

The Colombians will be released in the next few hours. Authorities are now trying to establish whether any more Colombian brigade members are still in Nicaragua.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON 'STAGNATION' OF SEA CONFERENCE

PA231618 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 22 Aug (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe today asked here for political negotiations to save the sea conference and blamed its stagnation on "groups of technocrats interested in never ending it." "I think that in order to save the conference," said Uribe, "Political negotiations must be resumed because we cannot leave such big responsibility to the technocrats who, after all, think more of their own small affairs than of the great necessities of humanity."

In the opinion of the Colombian foreign minister "the hour of great political decisions has arrived and, for this reason, there is need to again call upon the politicians who by and large are the ones finally responsible for making decisions.

Regarding the present state of negotiations at the conference, Uribe said: "In my opinion there exist great contradictions. In the first place it appeared that the superpowers were previously willing--not without much discussion--to accept 200 miles for the small and medium nations in exchange for keeping the rest of the globe."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE REVEALS M-19 TERRORIST PLANS

PA240352 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0105 GMT 24 Aug 79 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 23 Aug (EFE)--The security agency of military intelligence (B-2) thwarted terrorist plans aimed at the Colombian Armed Forces by dismantling the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla organization, it was learned today. A spokesman of the agency told EFE that the M-19, which was responsible for the kidnaping and assassination of union leader Jose Raquel Mercado, had planned to blow up navy submarines in the port of Cartagena on the Caribbean coast.

The source said that plans confiscated from M-19 members who are under arrest in military bases in Bogota revealed an operation to steal weapons from the country's main military base in Cartagena. According to these documents, the M-19 also planned to use powerful bombs to destroy buildings and officers' headquarters in the Usaquen military installation. The M-19 carried out a spectacular robbery in that installation, taking 5,000 weapons out through a more than 50-meter-long tunnel.

The military source also explained that the M-19 had organized an operation to tap the telephone lines of important businessmen and politicians to carry out kidnapings that would have international importance.

In early February, following the dismantling of the M-19, military sources reported that lists were confiscated from M-19 members which included names of ambassadors, officers and executives whom they planned to kidnap this year.

The B-2 source told EFE that the M-19, one of the country's most powerful guerrilla groups, had close relations with the Bolivian National Liberation Army founded by guerrilla leader Ernesto "Che" Guevara. The spokesman added that in more than one action, the Peredo brothers, among the most feared guerrillas of Latin America, had advised the M-19 in carrying out terrorist operations in Colombia last year.

The source also said that the M-19 belongs to the Revolutionary Coordinating Board [Junta Coordinadora Revolucionaria], which was founded with $5 million from a ransom of an executive kidnaped in Argentina. He explained that the revolutionary board initially operated in Lisbon and was subsequently extended to Paris. It was founded in Buenos Aires where the Montoneros played an important part in its initial actions.

He added that the documents also contained information on an exchange of guerrillas which the M-19 had planned to carry out this year in Colombia after having stolen weapons from a military garrison in northern Bogota.

FINANCE MINISTRY EMPLOYEES BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PA231824 Paris AFP in Spanish 1723 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Aug (AFP)--The Finance Ministry's 16,000 employees today announced an indefinite strike to demand fulfillment of their demands, most of which concern wage readjustments. According to official spokesmen, this measure will be declared illegal by the government.

STUDENTS ARRESTED IN MEDELLIN AFTER DISTURBANCES

PA221500 Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 21 Aug (AFP)--Sixteen students were arrested here today after they staged a number of street skirmishes to protest recently announced academic regulations. After the police broke up the skirmishes the demonstrators headed for the national university where they held some 20 administrative employees hostage for several hours to demand the release of their arrested comrades.

After talks with high-ranking police officers, the students left the area without further incident. In spite of this, the authorities ordered the military to patrol the main streets.

ROLDOS REORGANIZES MILITARY COURT OF JUSTICE

PA232028 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 23 Aug (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos has reorganized the Military Court of Justice and has appointed new armed forces representatives to handle Gen Bolivar Jarrin's case. Jarrin is implicated in the assassination of former presidential candidate Abdon Calderon Munoz last November.

According to President Roldos, in organizing the new Military Court of Justice "we are sure it will constitute an example of what military justice is."

Ret Col Leonidas Hidalgo Cevallos, who is its president; Rear Adm Bolivar Espinosa Maldonado, who represents the navy; Col Jacinto Ochoa Merchan, for the air force; and Col Dr Angel Neira Rodriguez, from the Armed Forces' Justice Service, now make up the Military Court of Justice. Lt Col Mario Andrade Guerrero was appointed prosecutor.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS MORALE HIGH IN ARMED FORCES

PA231505 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Text] In reply to a question on the morale of the armed forces, the minister of national defense, Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios, has said that the armed forces have reacted positively to the consolidation of democracy in Ecuador.

The minister pointed out: After the change of armed forces commanders at the military school ceremony on 10 August, I placed the armed forces under the direct control of the constitutional president. Since then, they have been fulfilling their missions without problems of any sort.

As for morale in the barracks, said the minister, the troops are dedicated to their daily work, carrying out the training and the administrative work pertaining to the armed forces.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER APPOINTED--Quito, 18 Aug--Diplomat Horacio Sevilla-Borja has been appointed adviser to President Jaime Roldos for international affairs. Mr Sevilla-Borja is currently Ecuadorean charge d'affaires in Washington. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA]

NEW OIL STRIKES--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation has struck oil at four wells drilled on Santa Elena Peninsula, it was reported today. The local press reports that although the amount of oil is rather small--100 barrels a day--more productive areas are expected to be found in the vicinity. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA]

NEW CEPE MANAGER--Quito, 17 Aug (AFP)--Jose Carvajal, a 37-year-old industrial engineer, has been appointed manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), to replace Col Luis Jativa. With his appointment, the new constitutional government puts a civilian in charge of CEPE, economically the state's most powerful enterprise. Carvajal studied mechanical and economic engineering at the Munich Polytechnical Institute in the FRG. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA]

BRAZILIAN, ARGENTINE PAPERS BANNED DUE TO SOMOZA COVERAGE

PY231221 [Editorial Report PY] Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Aug on p 12 carries an item referring to the presence of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza in Asuncion. The item reports on the reactions of several Paraguayan newspapers. Its last paragraph reads as follows: "As happened last week, apparently because of reports published about the participation of members of the Paraguayan opposition in a meeting held in Curitiba (sponsored by the Brazilian Democratic Movement), JORNAL DO BRASIL again could not be sold in newspaper stands in downtown Asuncion. Three Argentine newspapers were also banned from circulation in the country, certainly because they carried reports regarding the Somoza case."

PARTIES, PRESS COMMENT ON SOMOZA ENTRY INTO COUNTRY

Parties 'Repudiate' Somoza Presence

PY211705 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Aug 79 p 13 PY

[Text[The national board of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has released a declaration regarding the presence of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, former Nicaraguan president, in our country. The declaration states: "The officially authorized presence of former dictator Somoza again places Paraguay in opposition to the free countries of America and the world, and it is an unjust slap in the face for the Paraguayan people." Further on it adds: "To give hospitality to a criminal who has been internationally condemned by healthy consciences does not serve Paraguay at all.

"The PDC repudiates the presence of 'Tachito' Somoza in Paraguay and demands his immediate expulsion from the country and handing over to the national junta of reconstruction so that the people of Nicaragua can impose justice," the declaration also states.

"At the same time, the PDC regrets that the government, while ready to expel from the country thousands of Paraguayan citizens who wish to live freely in their fatherland, demonstrates its magnanimity and hospitality to someone who had no compunction about ordering the death of children, young people and adults and the destruction of cities, populations and villages, stimulated by his desire to perpetuate himself in power through terror and violence," the declaration concludes.

The National Agreement [AN] has released a document on Somoza's presence in the country. In one part, the communique states: "The AN, interpreting the democratic calling of the Paraguayan people who fraternally support the sister country of Nicaragua, repudiates Somoza's presence in our country, and it accuses the government of General Stroessner of giving protection to a fugitive despot, thus reiterating the ignominious support which it gave him in the OAS," the communique adds.

The bloc of deputies of the Radical Liberal Party [PLR] has requested that the government ask Gen Anastasio Somoza to leave our territory quickly in a declaration which was released yesterday and which carries the signature of the bloc's chairman, Justo P. Benitez. The document states that the bloc "repudiates the presence on our territory of the former Nicaraguan tyrant, who has been termed a 'foreign body' in his own fatherland and by all the democratic ideals and traditions of our countries." It points out that the government, by offering him the possibility of staying in the country, "is in no way loyal to the principle of asylum which has always been respected by our governments."

The bloc supports its assertion by stressing that "asylum and refuge cannot be granted to someone who has been accused of genocide by his fellow countrymen. Because to merit and obtain asylum and refuge, the favored person must have protected the high human values which the Somoza family, and the successive tyrants of that name, have violated by the oppression and exploitation of their fellow countrymen.

"Therefore," the document concludes, "it invites the government to ask Gen Anastasio Somoza to leave our territory quickly in order that the moral harmony offered by other American countries may be preserved through the rejection of asylum for this individual."

The national executive board of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF] indicated in a communique released yesterday that it "expresses our most energetic protest regarding the reception given Gen Anastasio Somoza, and we reiterate our solidarity with the sister country of Nicaragua."

"Consequent with an antinational and antipopular policy, Somoza is received while the doors of the country remain closed to numerous political leaders, and we especially mention our comrade Elpidio Yegros--a veteran of the Chaco war," the communique adds.

Independent Student Movements' Protest

PY240021 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Aug 79 p 6 PY

[Open letter issued by independent university movements]

[Text] In view of the presence in Paraguay of former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, the independent university movements from the National University of Asuncion (UNA) and the Catholic University (UC), which firmly uphold their democratic and independent ideals, have decided to issue the following public statement:

Anastasio Somoza, who is today the guest of our national government, was the last representative of a nefarious dynasty which for more than 40 years oppressed the Nicaraguan people and crushed any democratic initiative. The Somoza family outrageously exploited the Nicaraguan people by building one of the largest fortunes in Latin America at the expense of the Nicaraguan workers.

His long years in power, therefore, represent long years of oppression and subjugation of the people. But when these people awakened to claim their rights and struggled to win their freedom, Somoza perpetrated one of the most horrible acts of genocide known in the history of the Americas.

Later, with the cowardice that is characteristic of tyrants of all times and of all places, he fled, taking with him the fortune he stole from his fatherland and his people's hope for justice.

This is why his presence in our fatherland and the warm welcome with which our authorities received him can only be taken as an insult to the Nicaraguan people, who after a titanic struggle, have been able to free themselves from this dictator. Moreover, it is also an insult to the Paraguayan people, who are today fully identified with their Central American brothers.

In view of all this, the independent university movements, interpreting the feeling of all conscientious students of our fatherland have decided:

1. To repudiate the presence in our fatherland of the former Nicaraguan dictator in the belief that while he stays in our country, our national conscience will be in mourning;

2. To demand his immediate expulsion from the country and to place him at the disposal of the Nicaraguan courts;

3. To appeal to all student movements and student centers and to all national democratic forces to declare themselves against this act, which is a national disgrace.

Asuncion, 22 August 1979. Signed:

Medical School Student Center (FEM), Alfredo Boccia

Engineering School Independent Student Front (FIEI), Juan Carlos Servian

Catholic University Accounting School Independent Movement (MIUCCA), Juan Farin

Catholic University Philosophy School United Student Movement (MEUF), Eduardo Arce Shaerer

Architecture School Independent Front (FIA), Ricardo Meyer

Catholic University Law School Social Action Movement (MAS), Carlos E. Alderete U.

Theology School Student Center, Carlos Sosa.

LA TRIBUNA Denouncement

PY211717 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 21 Aug 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpts] President Somoza's arrival in our country is a fact which, although expected, is bound to draw attention and give rise to certain frictions with other countries. It could also add a negative element to the international image of our nation.

It is true that Somoza's arrival in Paraguay took place within the framework of our traditional hospitality toward politicians from a variety of countries who have sought shelter in our land, and it is also true that an open posture is a constant factor in Paraguayan policy. Minister Montanaro recalled the cases of Artigas, Joao Goulart, Paz Estenssoro, Siles Suazo, etc. But it is equally true that there are cases and cases, and what was right yesterday may not be right today.

We must bear in mind that Somoza is not just another politician. He is the last representative of a regime which--in the name of democracy--ruled despotically over the people of Nicaragua for 40 years. He is the one who, under the alleged banner of democracy, built an economic empire whose profits provide him with the resources to enjoy--now in exile--all the comforts of the good life.

We must also bear in mind that Somoza is not a president overthrown by an unexpected coup d'etat, but that he was forced to leave his presidential post after many years of cruel civil war and open international opposition which first requested and finally demanded his resignation. By overwhelming majority, the OAS demanded his withdrawal from power, an event which has no precedent in contemporary political history.

As soon as it found out that he was here, the Nicaraguan Government announced that it would begin actions aimed at his extradition, while the Nicaraguan courts are compiling all the alleged crimes and felonies perpetrated by the former president prior to requesting his appearance for the appropriate trial. The Paraguayan Government will be needlessly involved as an interested party, and once this happens Paraguay will again appear as the protector of the infamous Tachito.

His presence in our country could also give rise to frictions with certain Latin American countries (like those of the Andean Pact) who made great efforts to achieve his ouster.

For these and other reasons, we cannot share the attitude that Somoza's presence in our country is a positive thing, because, although it is true that we are demonstrating our traditional hospitality, it is equally true that we are providing our international detractors with more ammunition.

PATRIA Defense of Visit's 'Legality'

PY221822 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 22 Aug 79 p 5 PY

[Editorial: "The Law Comes First"]

[Excerpts] Emotional reaction is a characteristic of human nature, but man has condemned this type of reaction, subjecting himself to law and justice in making his demands. Those who violate this procedure indulge in arbitrariness and are liable to punishment, unless there exists definitive proof that they acted for legitimate self-defense.

Therefore, even if there were a consensus about an antipathy or an aversion, even when it is supposed to be based on reasonable arguments, the letter of the law must prevail over any type of subjective evaluation. Not in vain does the constitution state in the last part of Article 71 that "criticism of the laws is free, but nobody can proclaim his disobedience to what they order."

This obedience, which is necessarily obligatory because of the existence of a state of law, may not be pleasant and spontaneous in every case, but it is the basis for freedom within order, and as such it must prevail above any other consideration. Whatever makes obedience to the law yield for reasons of opportunity or circumstances will transfer this fortuitous attitude to juridical procedures themselves, which would thus be subject to the whims of the passions of that moment. These passions, we repeat, can be the results of just causes; but because the law does not differentiate, they cannot be invoked.

These reflections are timely due to the temporary presence in our country of the former Nicaraguan chief of state, Gen Anastasio Somoza, Jr, who is here on a tourist visa, according to what has been reported.

As in the case of the dethroned emperor Reza Pahlavi, now living in Mexico, the exile of the Central American politician has elicited, and continues to elicit, abundant and widely publicized opinions and information. There is practically no sector which has not exercised the right to give an opinion, both on one side and on the other.

But, that is one thing, and the legal considerations, the problems of law and justice, are something else. To begin with, the former Nicaraguan chief of state has not asked for political asylum. He arrived in the country on a normal visa from another American country, Guatemala, which he also entered normally from the United States, which, in turn, had allowed his temporary entry after the crisis that dislodged him from power. This must be made very clear so that subjective positions are not confused with legal situations.

All the sources of information, even the most hostile, agree in indicating that Somoza is an exile, but in no place that he has visited since his compulsory exit from his country has he been an exile in the technical sense of the term. This also applies to Paraguay.

Regarding this matter, the statements that have been published are mostly from political leaders, and they express feelings or adopt positions, but none of them, as will have been observed, are based on the law. There is talk of "inopportuneness," of "frictions," of "repudiation," etc.; but nobody speaks about the broken norm. On the contrary, in the only case in which something concrete is demanded, arbitrariness is indulged in: The Christian Democrats, who are the only religious grouping with political intentions, demand "his immediate expulsion from the country and his handing over to the junta of reconstruction of Nicaragua so that the people of Nicaragua can impose justice." In other words, they go even farther than the Nicaraguans themselves, who have stated that "in all probability they will begin the pertinent actions for requesting the extradition of the former chief of state."

Therefore, apart from the international agreement on asylum and extradition and the bilateral agreements on the same subject, where they exist, the controversies definitely come under the exclusive jurisdiction of the judicial branch. But, in the case we are discussing, nothing about this has come up yet. This is a case which has given rise to a torrent of subjectiveness, but no legal assertions which, with the pertinent proof, could, at the appropriate time, lead to a legal solution.

STROESSNER COMMENTS ON ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES, PRESS

PY230117 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 15 Aug 79 p 1 PY

[Text of interview with President Alfredo Stroessner granted to PATRIA on 25th anniversary of his government--date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] In your opinion, Mr President, what role do political parties have in Paraguay?

[Answer] Serving democracy with patriotism and honesty so democracy can effectively serve the interests of the people, and defending those interests honorably and with moral responsibility. Thinking this way, I am proud to point out as a model the principles, ethics and loyalty to political and historical commitments embodied in the national republican association, the Colorado Party, to which it is my honor to belong.

The citizenry have in the Colorado Party a valuable example of the decorum with which a party should conduct itself when not in government and of the patriotism with which it should conduct itself when in government. And I say so because, for a political party, holding power or not holding power is not an objective but an instance to show the highest civic, political and moral responsibility.

I believe that a political party which is not frustrated when it is not in power and is not blinded when it is in power is fulfilling its proper role.

[Question] In your opinion, Mr President, what is the role the press should play in our country?

[Answer] When we stop to think that the structure of what is known as civilization rests spiritually on the principles of the christian faith and materially on the principles of science, we can realize that truth is the fundamental tool for the balanced development of human society. So I firmly believe that all that is built upon truth is valid and permanent.

Therefore, my opinion is that the press should perform its role of shaping public opinion by respecting the truth. Then the press can lead public opinion through a solid and forward-looking [transcendente] path by contributing with positive elements to the development of the values which are inherent to progress, justice and solidarity.

The press has a humanistic role which should be fundamentally patriotic. And it will be patriotic to the extent that the press abides by truth, responsibility and ethics in order to contribute to internal peace, to the execution of the nation's development projects, and to spiritual peace.

JUDGE ORDERS MELGAREJO RELEASED

PY240212 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 23 Aug 79 p 20 PY

[Excerpt] By Resolution No 819 signed this morning, Criminal Judge Antonio Escobar Cantero ordered the provisional release of Mario Milciades Melgarejo "under the personal surety of his attorney, Terecio Franco Anazco, whose responsibility is estimated in 150,000 guaranies." The judge ruled, however, that Melgarejo will not be released for 48 hours--that is, only after it is no longer possible to appeal the resolution.

Prosecutor Carlos Candia Llanes was notified of the decision. Based on the above, the judge turned down attorney Franco Anazco's request for Melgarejo's immediate release. Several lawyers have contended, however, that defendants are usually released immediately in similar cases since there is no criminal suit against Melgarejo and the prosecutor himself recommended his provisional release.

BRIEFS

AIRLINE PROFITS--The general manager of Paraguayan Airlines (LAP) reported that the airline will make a profit of 2.5 billion guaranies this year [as published] from a gross income of 4.8 billion guaranies. LAP has already invested its profits in the purchase of an office in Buenos Aires for 140 million guaranies and a computer reservation system, which together with accessories and personnel training will cost $200,000. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Aug 79 p 8 PY]

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--The Central Bank has reported that the cost of living during the first 6 months of the year rose by 13.4 percent, compared to an increase of 4.8 percent for the same period in 1978. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 5 PY]

CURRENCY ISSUANCE--The Central Bank's currency issuance for the first 3 months of this year increased by 9.3 percent, compared to an increase of 9 percent for the same period in 1978. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 10 PY]

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS FOOD SHIPMENTS TO NICARAGUA

PA222304 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 17 Aug 79 p 2-27 PA

[By Gumersindo Villasana]

[Text] Maiquetia, 16 Aug--The national government has suspended shipments of food to Nicaragua. Over 300 tons of foodstuffs which had been stored here for a little over 1 month for airlift to that Central American country are being sent to Venezuelan cities that have been affected by rain and flooding.

Following the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza, the Venezuelan Government agreed to send aid to the Nicaraguan people. However, only four Venezuelan Air Force planes were sent on this mission and they were forced to wait 2 weeks at Honduran and Costa Rican airports before continuing their flight to Managua; the governments of those countries would not allow their borders to be crossed in ferrying aid provided by Venezuela for those Nicaraguan refugees who had left their country. The airplanes finally flew to Managua, carrying the one and only shipment to be sent by Venezuela.

Meanwhile, the situation has cleared up. Possibly in the belief that, given the aid being sent by the United States and Cuba, Venezuela could cooperate in another area, President Luis Herrera Campins has ordered a halt to the shipment of food to Nicaragua and has now ordered that all food stored in the old building at Simon Bolivar International Airport at Maiquetia be taken to the various towns in southern Venezuela which have been seriously affected by flooding rivers and heavy rains.

The food is being taken to the interior in trucks of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation [Corpomercadeo] to the states of Guarico, Barinas, Apure and the Amazon Federal Territory and to all places which have been and continue to be ravaged by the rains and whose inhabitants are beginning to feel the effects of food shortage.

The food stored in the two large warehouses at the Simon Bolivar International Airport includes grain, milk, rice, noodles, oats, eggs, sugar, coffee and several other products.

Sensible people in Venezuela have approved of the government's decision to send the food to inhabitants of towns which have been seriously affected by rains and flooding rivers since the governments in our country have always preferred to extend help abroad while neglecting the needs of our compatriots.

The problem now is that, because of a lack of sufficient land transportation, this aid will take more time than necessary to reach the areas where most needed.

When we returned from our trip to Nicaragua, we published a report on the prolonged layover--8 days--which three Venezuelan Air Force planes carrying aid to Nicaraguan refugees outside of their country were forced to make in Honduras and Costa Rica. As a result of that report, orders were issued and the three planes, as well as a fourth which had been sent from Maiquetia, proceeded to Nicaragua. However, after that, our government suspended aid in the belief that other channels would be more effective, although it is noted that, to a large extent, the government's decision has been prompted by the Nicaraguan junta of reconstruction's shift to the extreme left.

HERRERA CAMPINS COMMENTS ON AID TO NICARAGUA, OTHER ISSUES

PA232203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1034 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Madrid, 23 Aug (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has told EFE President Luis Maria Anson during an interview at the official residence of "La Casona" [in Caracas] that "we are determined to continue cooperating with the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction."

The interview was published today by the daily newspapers ABC in Madrid and LA VANGUARDIA in Barcelona.

Anson asked Herrera: "What if Nicaragua drifts into Castroite formulas as some fear?" Herrera answered: "I think Nicaragua must be helped now regardless of the course which the revolution may adopt in the future."

Throughout the interview the Venezuelan head of state asserted that Venezuela will continue to admit political refugees, defined a policy of preferences toward the Andean Pact and affirmed that his country will follow a moderate oil policy and "will not overlook the interests of consumers." According to Herrera, Christian democratic ideas will boom in Spanish America during the next few years.

Herrera added that his government is bent on freeing Venezuelan industry from its current technological dependence and said that "I am aware of the need to earmark more funds for research."

Elsewhere during the interview, Herrera said: "We believe that it is necessary to establish a new international order based on a universal, common good. For this purpose the principle of international social justice must prevail among states."

Herrera said that Rafael Caldera may become his successor but noted that there are many men in the Social Christian Party who meet the political conditions required for aspiration to the presidency. He said that "it would be premature to single out any presidential hopefuls."

The Venezuelan president also talked about the Spanish king, saying that he knows how to fulfill his historical role. He said about Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez that he is a very intelligent man with great tactical instincts.

Herrera said that he cannot regard his country as a developed nation. He said: "In our opinion, development is an overall concept. The development process must have an ultimate goal. Man is fundamentally development's goal. We advocate development by and for man. What we propose is to improve ourselves, to be worth more."

JAMAICA'S PATTERSON VISITS, HOLDS TALKS ON TRADE

PA221734 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 21 Aug (AFP)--Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister Percival James Patterson today denied here that Cuba is intervening in his country's internal affairs, noting that relations between the two countries "are based on mutual respect and the principle of nonintervention." The Jamaican official said at a news conference that his country and Cuba, its closest neighbors, cooperate in agriculture, housing construction and tourism. Patterson also said Venezuela "is committed to contributing to the Caribbean area's process of integration and development, on the basis of consultations and its own plans and priorities." Regarding the recently signed air agreement between Venezuela and Jamaica, he said it will "serve to expand the ties between our peoples."

The Jamaican deputy prime minister, who began an official visit to Venezuela on Sunday, will return home tomorrow.

For his part, Foreign Trade Institute President Sebastian Alegrett indicated that the Jamaican official's visit to Venezuela will help the Venezuelan Government define "a good breakthrough platform for relations in the Caribbean."

According to the official Venezuelan news agency, VENPRES, Alegrett also noted that "there is the possibility of establishing very broad commercial relations" between Venezuela and Jamaica.

He added that Jamaica imports oil from Venezuela and that, under an existing agreement, to the extent that Venezuela's capacity to produce aluminum increases, Venezuela will purchase larger quantities of bauxite from Jamaica during a 7-year period.

REY RESIGNS FROM COLOMBIAN NEGOTIATIONS COMMITTEE

PA232228 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1734 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 22 Aug (EFE)--The unexpected resignation of one of the three members of the Venezuelan negotiating committee involved in solving the border conflict with Colombia is another setback in the talks that are scheduled to reopen in the first half of October.

Following the stalemate that occurred recently between the ruling Christian Socialist [COPEI] Party and the Democratic Action [AD] Party, Deputy Luis Esteban Rey decided to leave the negotiating committee.

This resignation has caused much unrest in government circles since Deputy Rey is considered one of the most knowledgeable persons on the issue of borders.

Rey is a member of the AD and his departure from the negotiating committee has been interpreted by local political observers as a gesture of solidarity with his party in opposition to the government of Luis Herrera Campins.

Aside from the political justifications the deputy may have for leaving the committee, the government has considered his resignation "very regrettable."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA--Caracas, 19 Aug--President Luis Herrera Campins has announced here that the Venezuelan Government today appointed Guillermo Yepez Boscan as Venezuela's new ambassador to Nicaragua. The president said that with this appointment he wanted to "point out the importance that his administration attaches to its relations with the newborn revolutionary government for which we strongly desire a democratic orientation." [Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO EL SALVADOR--Caracas, 21 Aug--It was reported here today that Venezuela has appointed Abel Clavijo Ostos as its new ambassador to El Salvador. The Salvadoran Government has already given its approval. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA]

ASSEMBLY APPROVES ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF CANAL ZONE AREAS

PA221428 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Aug 79 p 3-A PA

[Excerpt] The final draft of Bill 49-79 which amends some provisions of the administrative code to create the corregimientos of Cristobal and Ancon in the territory that will revert to Panama after 1 October by virtue of the Torrijos-Carter treaties has been submitted to the plenum of the National Assembly of Corregimiento representatives with only one change. The assembly was convened in special sessions on 16 and 17 August.

The Corregimiento of Ancon will be part of Panama Province and that of Cristobal will be part of Colon Province.

This was the only bill requiring approval by the assembly of 505 representatives, which approved it by acclamation. The only change involved the addition of an Article No 6, which was introduced by the committee that reviewed the bill. The assembly adjourned shortly after 1700 on Friday following approval of the bill.

The article tacked to the bill reads as follows:

"The political division established by this law will be in effect for 3 years. Legislation will be enacted in accordance with the country's sociopolitical and economic needs, bearing in mind the political and historical rights of the various districts and corregimientos adjoining the former Panama Canal Zone.

"The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and the executive branch will make the pertinent studies to determine if the administrative and political division referred to in the preceding articles takes into account the cultural, historical, social and economic aspects of the corregimientos."

GASOLINE STATIONS BEGIN NATIONWIDE STRIKE

PA230310 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] All gasoline stations will begin an indefinite nationwide strike at noon tomorrow. Commerce and Industry Deputy Minister Oscar Osorio was notified of the measure at 1700. The decision was announced by the leaders of the Association of Gasoline Distributors [ADIGAS], whose membership includes 60 percent of the country's 235 gasoline stations. The leaders indicated that the decision was made at a meeting begun at 1000 to discuss and analyze the fuel rationing policy applied by the Panamanian refinery. The national government last week authorized the refinery to ration the sale of fuel by 10 percent. However, gasoline distributors have charged that the refinery is applying the measure up to 25 and 30 percent.

The percentage of rationing applied by the refinery will affect the operation of all gasoline stations since it would affect expenses for rent, fuel transportation and worker's wages. The distributors complained that this would very soon lead to their bankruptcy.

Yesterday afternoon, the National Central of Transport Workers also complained to Deputy Minister Oscar Osorio that the Panamanian refinery is going beyond the rationing authorized by the government and that this is harming the transport industry.

Chiriqui Distributors Refrain From Joining

PA240218 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The Association of Gasoline Distributors of Chiriqui announced today that it will not participate in the indefinite strike decreed by the Association of Gasoline Distributors of Panama [ADIGAS] in protest of the fact that the Panama refinery--in violation of an agreement reached by the government, ADIGAS and the refinery--is cutting between 25 and 30 percent of the gasoline sent to distibutors instead of the 10 percent authorized by the government.

Gasoline station owners in Chiriqui, in a communique issued today, state that they severed their affiliation with ADIGAS in July, which makes it unnecessary for them to support that organization. They said, however, that they held a meeting to discuss the problem of rationing and have decided not to support the strike for now.

For the present, the Chiriqui gasoline distributors said, they would follow a humanitarian, logical and service-minded policy rather then a commercial policy in the sale of gasoline. Therefore, rather then closing gasoline stations, they propose educating the public regarding the present crisis.

In their communique, the gasoline distributors of Chiriqui said that they will continue to supply gasoline to the public. They added that any subsequent steps will be taken in accordance with humanitarian, logical and service-minded rather than commercial criteria. Therefore, the people will be consulted [regarding any such measure].

The communique is signed by Eduardo Esquivel, president, and Ruben Mora, secretary [of the Association of Gasoline Distributors of Chiriqui].

Gasoline distributors in the capital also have reportedly refrained from joining the strike declared by ADIGAS.

BRIEFS

PENAL AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Castulovich and Mexican Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Alfonso Rosenzweig Diaz signed an agreement last Friday on the serving of the penal sentences. The purpose of the agreement is to facilitate prisoners' social rehabilitation by serving their terms in a familiar environment. A similar agreement was previously signed between Mexico and the United States. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Aug 79 p 1-A PA]

ORANGEPEEL FUEL--David, Chiriqui--High-ranking officers of the School of the Americas recently visited the Citricos de Chiriqui Company and witnessed an experiment in which orangepeel oil was used as a fuel to operate a diesel tractor. The product, known as citrolina, had already been tested by Citricos experts in 1975 in a Volkswagen automobile and later in a diesel engine, both successfully. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Aug 79 p 8-A PA]

NEW BANKS--The National Banking Commission has announced the opening of several new banks in Panama, namely, the State Bank of India, the City Corp International Group, the American Express International, the Libra Bank, and the Bank of Credit and Commerce International. Commission Director Mario de Diego explained that the commission's policy is to accept new banks as long as they have an established international reputation, as required by the financial community established in Panama. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Aug 79 p 6-A PA]

COSTA RICA

ITALIAN TERRORIST ARRESTED IN SAN JOSE 22 AUGUST

PA232312 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Members of the Criminal Investigations Bureau (DIC) have arrested Franco Freda, who was being sought worldwide by the Italian Interpol and has been linked to many terrorist actions in Italy. Freda and another Italian citizen, Giovanni Ventura, have been charged by the Italian police with masterminding the massacre which occurred during the terrorist attack at the National Agriculture Bank in Milan in December, 1969, in which 16 persons were killed and many injured.

The Italian police consider Freda and Ventura to be leaders of a terrorist organization which has attacked trains, factories and public offices in Italy. For many years the Italian police have been looking for Ventura and Freda throughout the world, until it was recently established that Venture had been arrested in Argentina, accused of carrying false identification. The police were therefore almost certain that Freda might be nearby. However, it was learned that Franco Freda had left Argentina. Therefore, the police of the other Latin American countries were alerted. Freda traveled to several capitals and tried to remain in Costa Rica under the name of Mario (Vernazi Saca). He managed to do this successfully from May 1979 until yesterday, when he was arrested by the DIC.

LIMON STRIKE ENDS WITH 11-POINT AGREEMENT

PA240314 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] An 11-point final agreement reached this afternoon put an end to the strike in Limon. The workers, through the mediation of a board of notables, have been able to reach an agreement with the government. The final solution was achieved through an exchange of letters between Limon and San Jose. The workers have been celebrating the conclusion of the strike since 1500. The agreement was signed at 1700.

CORRECTION TO HERNANDEZ-LABOR LEADERS MEETING

In the item subtitled "Hernandez-Labor Leaders Meeting" and published under the general headline "Further Reportage on Labor Crisis in Limon Province" on page P4 of the 20 August Latin America DAILY REPORT, the first line should read, "[Text] [Public Works and Transportation Minister] Rodolfo Mendez Mata". The name "Hernandez" in the subhead should also be changed to "Mendez."

EL SALVADOR

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES 'PEACE TREATY' WITH HONDURAS

PA231444 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0831 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Aug (LATIN)--El Salvador and Honduras, which broke relations in July 1969, are about to sign a peace treaty, Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth announced here last night. The minister said that both at government level and private level there is marked optimism over the two countries' upcoming reconciliation.

In the event some of the recommendations Peruvian mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero makes do not satisfy the two governments, one could always resort to the International Court at The Hague, Rodriguez Porth explained. He stressed that El Salvador would be willing to accept any honorable solution to the border conflict, but that it would prefer a ruling by the International Court in order to obtain a final, just and satisfactory agreement.

In his annual report to the Legislative Assembly, the foreign minister included a complete report on his ministry's activities. He also referred to the country's bad image abroad as a result of the activities carried out by Salvadoran and foreign politicians and said the government is trying to counteract this campaign, which he described as dishonorable. El Salvador has maintained a policy of total respect for other countries, the foreign minister noted.

Making special reference to Nicaragua, the minister said: "The principle of nonintervention has been respected at all times, both during the conflict and in connection with Salvadoran aid to the Nicaraguan people during the present difficult situation." He described the visits that the Costa Rican and Guatemalan presidents made to El Salvador as "fruitful" for relations with those countries, as was the visit President Carlos Humberto Romero made to Mexico.

Rodriguez Porth also referred to El Salvador's policy on bilateral relations, saying that the country is determined to maintain relations with all nations, including those in the communist bloc. Attendance at the nonalined summit in Havana by a Salvadoran delegation is an example of this new Salvadoran image, the foreign minister indicated. Another example he cited in connection with this international stance is the granting of facilities to all citizens wishing to travel to the Soviet Union for the 1980 Olympics. El Salvador will be represented at the games in a number of events. Sports fans wishing to accompany the delegation will be provided with all necessary facilities, he affirmed.

U.S. AMBASSADOR ASKED NOT TO INTERVENE IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

PA231919 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Former Salvadoran diplomat Alfonso Quinonez Meza today asked U.S. Ambassador Frank J. Devine not to intervene in Salvadoran domestic affairs. Quinonez was once ambassador to Great Britain and belongs to one of this country's wealthiest families. His request appears in a letter published today by EL DIARIO DE HOY.

The letter specifically refers to certain declarations Devine made last weekend expressing approval for Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's statements about certain measures aimed at establishing what he described as a broad democracy. According to Quinonez Meza, the U.S. diplomat's sudden admiring stance represents a lack of professional ethics "since on many occasions it has been learned he feels little affection or respect for our government." This confirms his and his government's intervention in Salvadoran domestic affairs, Quinonez Meza indicates.

I greatly admire Americans, but not U.S. foreign policy, which of late has proven to be ominous for those countries traditionally regarded as U.S. friends, the former diplomat adds.

In recent months, the U.S. ambassador has been sending interviews prepared at the embassy to the various media. In them he gives his opinion regarding a number of issues connected with Salvadoran politics.

REPORTAGE ON POLITICALLY-MOTIVATED OCCUPATIONS OF CHURCHES

San Vicente Cathedral

PA240346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2011 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The occupation of churches has been increasing as a means of pressing and disseminating the charges made by opposition groups. Today it was learned here that the 28 February People's Leagues had taken over the San Vicente Cathedral, seat of conservative Bishop Msgr Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla. That group is currently occupying the cathedral in Santa Ana, the Santa Catarina Church in Usulutan, the San Francisco Church in San Miguel and the Concepcion Church in La Union. At the end of July, it also occupied the San Salvador Cathedral, demanding at that time the release of four of its members. Now, the leagues are demanding the transfer of a National Guard sergeant--stationed in Morazan Department--whom they consider a repressive individual. They are also demanding the release of one of its members arrested in Armenia, as well as investigation into the murder of Priest Alirio Napoleon Macias, which took place 3 weeks ago in San Esteban Catarina. Loudspeakers and placards are placed outside each of the churches. All day long speakers expound on the group's political and ideological leanings and they also play protest music.

In San Salvador the fasting and praying continues, carried out by 62 clergymen and laymen who have installed themselves in El Rosario Church, at the center of the city. It is explained that the campaign is in solidarity with the Salvadoran people, who are persecuted and repressed. They also ask that Salvadoran bishops join in demanding that the government cease attacks on priests.

Meanwhile, labor conflicts--which have kept the country agitated over the last few days--seem to be on the way to being solved through direct negotiations held in the factories themselves between employers and workers. A tactic of the Jose Guillermo Rivas Unions' Coordinating Committee has been to keep the Ministry of Labor out, because they consider it partial to the companies. On several occasions the ministry has denied these statements and explained that its role is that of mediator in the conflicts. Today, one of the executives who is hostage to his own workers denied a report published yesterday by a newspaper with the headline: "Hostages Are Kept in Inhuman Conditions." Enrique Molins of the Minerva factory reported that they get good treatment, that they are allowed to receive food and talk with their relatives, with the only negative circumstance being that they cannot leave the factory.

El Rosario Church

PA240347 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Aug (AFP)--Sixty-two clergymen and laymen, who were praying and fasting in El Rosario church, decided to stop today because they feel that they have achieved their goal of denouncing what they call the repression of the Salvadoran people. On Sunday the group situated itself in the church, following the mass said by Archbishop of San Salvador Msgr Oscar Navarro.

Meanwhile, the 28 February People's Leagues said that they have decided to leave the church in La Union, some 200 km east of San Salvador. However, the cathedral of Santa Ana--located in the country's second city--the church of San Miguel de Usulutan and other churches continue being occupied. The Leagues reported in a news conference that they have denounced the violent deaths of priests in a letter to Pope John Paul II.

In the same letter they ask for unity in the ideological beliefs of this country's bishops and demand an official statement from the Catholic Church protesting what they call repressive action by the government.

SECURITY AGENTS KILL THREE BPR MEMBERS IN CLASH

PA231418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2215 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources reported today that three people have been shot to death in a clash with security agents. The incident occurred after 150 members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) started digging a ditch across the northern highway in front of a school in San Jeronimo Municipality, 27 km north of here. A truck belonging to a sugar mill and one from the Salvadoran Electric Light Company (CAESS) were stopped. Security agents dispatched to the scene were surprised by men on guard for the BPR members. The security agents returned the fire and killed the three civilians. The sources said there were no casualties among the security agents.

GUATEMALA

SALVADORAN BANKER SHOT TO DEATH IN AMBUSH

PA231248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Aug (AFP)--Salvadoran banker Jose Roberto Soundi was killed here tonight as he and a companion were driving in a residential area in the capital. The reason for the killing is unknown. Two vehicles apparently blocked his path, forcing him to slow down, and the occupants of the cars opened fire. The banker's car caught fire, probably from a bomb thrown by the attackers. The body of the victim was partially burned. His companion survived, but is in critical condition.

HONDURAS

COUNTRY WILLING TO RETURN PLANES, SHIPS TO NICARAGUA

PA231914 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2248 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Aug (LATIN)--The Honduran Foreign Ministry released a communique here today saying that once the Managua officials formally request it and the respective legal proceedings are carried out, Honduras will return the ships and planes to Nicaragua. The communique said that the government deplores the fact that the ambassadors to the two countries have not yet been named, which is why the Honduran officials have not received any request for the return of the ships and planes. They have not and cannot grant something that has not been formally requested. The communique refers to the ships and planes--held by the Honduran Government--in which Nicaraguan officials and national guardsmen fled to Honduras when the Anastasio Somoza regime fell last month. The communique ends by saying that the Honduran military government shares the desire of some sectors for strengthening the ties of fraternal friendship that have traditionally linked Honduras and Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

CUBA'S JOSE R. FERNANDEZ, VECINO ALEGRET ARRIVE IN MANAGUA

FL231122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Aug 79 FL

[Text] On Wednesday, 22 August, Jose Ramon Fernandez, Cuban vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education, arrived in Managua.

Fernandez and Vecino Alegret head a delegation of education and higher education officials who will set up the solidary assistance of teachers and education provided by Cuba to Nicaragua.

RALLY HELD TO WELCOME FORMER VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT PEREZ

PA230425 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2346 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 22 Aug (LATIN)--The efficiency of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in mobilizing the masses was shown today when its call to a rally on a working day in the middle of the week was answered by about 100,000 persons welcoming former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez at Revolution Plaza. Carlos Andres Perez is the third statesman to be invited by the new government as a gesture of thanks for support provided in the overthrow of the Somoza regime. The other two were Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and Panamanian National Guard Commander Omar Torrijos, who have already visited Nicaragua. Cuban State Council President Fidel Castro and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo have also been invited, although the dates of their visits have not been announced.

The visit of former President Perez coincided with the celebration today of the first anniversary of the seizure of the Managua National Palace (now the Palace of the Revolution) by a group of 25 guerrillas led by Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero and now deputy interior minister. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, widow of assassinated journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro--a personal friend of Perez--welcomed the former president, saying: "You are at home, in the free Nicaragua that you helped create." On expressing thanks for the homage, Perez repeated the praise expressed by such leaders as Castro, Carazo Odio and Torrijos regarding the calm way in which Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders are acting. "There is no thought here of persecuting anyone," he said. "The only thought here is about building, loving the people, and building the great fatherland of Dario and Sandino." "I ask you to think of me as one of you, ignoring national borders. A great fatherland is waiting for us to wage the struggle for economic liberation. That great fatherland is the great Latin American fatherland which is yours and mine," Perez added. Perez said that on his arrival at the airport he told the Sandinist leaders that they had a big responsibility "because this revolution has gained the world's attention and there are reactionary and counterrevolutionary persons who want to harm it by confusing it with a specific ideology." Perez added: "This revolution belongs to all the people, including the church. It is the revolution of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who fought so much for this people with a vanguard, the Sandinist front. Since it is the revolution of an entire people, it must be supported by all the democratic peoples of the world because it is a historic, fundamental and exemplary event for all Latin American peoples." Tomorrow, Perez will be honored in Niquinohomo, a small town of 10,000 persons about 40 km south of Managua. It is the birthplace of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, the guerrilla leader who served as a banner for the organization and struggle of the FSLN.

YUGOSLAV PAPER INTERVIEWS INTERIOR MINISTER TOMAS BORGE

AU231030 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Djuka Julius report on interview with Tomas Borge, minister of internal affairs of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, in the Intercontinental Hotel in Managua--date not given]

[Text] Managua, 20 August--"There are no twin revolutions, although they have common points, as well as enormous differences. [paragraph continues]

Every new revolution develops certain models and creates a new style, and since our revolution is authentic, it has also created its own road and style," Tomas Borge, sole surviving founder of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, member of the Sandinist Joint National Directorate and minister of internal affairs in the Government of National Reconstruction, tells us. "New revolutions, which will appear in Latin America, will perhaps have certain common characteristics with our revolution, but they will certainly also have their own specific traits, depending on the historic and social conditions in these countries."

It was just before midnight, the time when Tomas Borge usually arrives in the Intercontinental Hotel in which nearly all members of the Government of National Reconstruction and the joint Sandinist political leadership of nine members now live, board and work. We sit with Borge in his room on the hotel's eighth floor and talk about the Nicaraguan revolution, its road and tasks and about its possible influence on the further development in Central America, as well as throughout Latin America. This influential Sandinist leader replies with well-measured words, slowly but clearly, tries to explain his thoughts, Sandinist assessments and positions as well as possible. "We have already destroyed some models and we will continue to destroy others, just as in every revolution," underlines Borge.

Moral Obligations Toward Peoples of Central America

"For instance, one of the models which we have overcome consists in the fact that we were capable of constantly expanding our internal and external alliances, without losing the substance of our revolutionary direction," Borge explains. "Perhaps this will be--I do not want to be immodest--a spark that will illuminate to a certain extent the political strategy in this continent, [and] consequently, how alliances in the revolution can be created, maintained and expanded, while simultaneously the main direction, the essential substance is maintained. At any rate, we have no obligation on the basis of these alliances to anyone, only our people. Nonetheless, we had our allies, we still have them both at home and abroad and we hope to have them for a long time to come," Tomas Borge stresses.

"First of all, we have moral obligations to the peoples of Central America," Borge continues. "Naturally, in Central America, too, we have our allies of various political and ideological tendencies. We have gained and continue to enjoy the solidarity of the peoples of Latin America, peoples of the world, particularly the peoples of Central America, and we feel a great moral debt, particularly to the revolutionary and democratic movements in Latin and Central America. The best way to repay this solidarity is the example of our revolution. We believe, and there can be no doubt about this, that our victory will give an impetus to and encourage the struggle of the peoples of Latin America, whose objective basis is hunger, unemployment, backwardness, poverty, exploitation and the tyranny of military regimes. These are the objective bases of people's dissatisfaction and revolutionary movements; for, had there been none of these conditions, there would have been no revolutions. For this reason we believe that the best contribution we can make to the revolutionary process in Latin America is the example of our own victory. We have defeated a relatively strong army, well equipped and armed. We demonstrated to the peoples of Latin America that it is possible to defeat armies and military regimes by relying on a people which never was militarily trained, but which knew how to develop its military skill in the liberation war, all the way to the final victory," Tomas Borge says.

"I believe that it is very important for us to become a part of the movement of nonalined countries because this movement guarantees our independence," Borge underlines. "Naturally, we still have to see what it means for us to be in the movement of nonalined countries, what is the real context of this membership. However, we do not want to analyze these problems now. [paragraph continues]

"The most important thing is that there exists a large group of countries which have a position that is objectively beneficial for the interests of peoples and which, as an entity, represent a force working on preventing outside interventions and aggressions, particularly in the member countries of the nonalined movement. For this reason we also believe that it is very important for us to belong to this movement and to attend its forthcoming summit meeting, in which many other countries in which the situation is similar to ours will participate," Borge stresses.

Formation of Sandinist Army

"From the programmatic viewpoint, the most important task now is to fulfill the task of national reconstruction, while from the political viewpoint, at least inasmuch as it concerns the Sandinist front, we have devoted our greatest effort to strengthening the existing mass organizations and to directing the people's requests toward creating such new organizations as will enable us to create a large Sandinist party," Tomas Borge points to the tasks and roads after the victory of the national liberation revolution in Nicaragua.

"We are also interested in forming and strengthening the Sandinist army, but not a large army which will demand large funds which are now necessary for the country's reconstruction, although in view of the threats of possible military attacks by the counterrevolution, we would need a large and strong army. This means that, in order to make up for the relatively small new army, we must give this army good arms and military training, and we must introduce a general military service, so that in the event of danger all people can defend the country and the revolution. The organization, strengthening and the development of the Sandinist army, as well as the education of the Sandinist party, are the initial foundations on which to give this revolution a Sandinist substance and direction after the current stage of national reconstruction," Borge explains.

He believes that the formation of the Sandinist party will proceed rather quickly and that its first congress can be held in the foreseeable future, a congress that will adopt its program and elect the party leadership. According to Borge, this would be "a party that should gather together all revolutionaries within one single body, and should become a great political party of the masses, but also a vanguard party in which the best men of the revolution are elected." Stressing that it is necessary to find and to gather the dispersed cadres of the revolution and that the differences between the Sandinist currents have been eradicated, Borge says that the process of creating the Sandinist party will proceed quickly and that this party will appear with its candidates and program at thepluralist elections, which will be held after the current period of national reconstruction (within 2 to 3 years). "This is no communist revolution, or rather our political program has not so far put changes of a socialist type on the agenda. We are still only elaborating our future political program and we will see which way we will turn in the interest and aspirations of our people," Borge underlines. "For this reason we believe that those who seek more than is in the program of the Government of National Reconstruction obviously work against the interests of the revolution," Tomas Borge concludes and reiterates that the Sandinists have been and remain realists because this is precisely the characteristic of real revolutionaries born in an authentic revolution.

"I want to send our revolutionary greetings to the heroic peoples of Yugoslavia and personally to Comrade Tito," Tomas Borge, member of the Sandinist directorate and Nicaraguan minister of internal affairs, told us when parting from us and while accompanying us to the hotel elevator, practically at dawn. "Believe me, your partisan experience and your heroism have always been a great inspiration for us."

AMBASSADOR TO USSR DISCUSSES NONALINED SUMMIT

FL240051 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Aug 79 FL

[Text] A dispatch datelined Moscow reports that Cuban Ambassador to the Soviet Union Severo Aguirre del Cristo has declared that preparations have been completed in his country so that the participants in the sixth nonalined summit may fulfill their mission. Severo Aguirre, member of the PCC Central Committee, noted that Cuba attributes extraordinary importance to the nonalined countries movement which, he believes, will be called upon to play the role of an effective generating force in the struggle for liberation, independent economic development, racial equality, democracy and peace.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL TO ATTEND HAVANA SUMMIT

FL231441 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 23 Aug 79 FL

[Text] United Nations--A UN spokesman reported that Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, will attend the nonalined countries sixth summit conference which will be held in Havana between 3 and 7 September. The UN secretary general spokesman told the press that Waldheim had received an official invitation from the Cuban Government to attend the event which will meet through 7 September. At present Waldheim is in Vienna where he opened a UN conference on science and technology. Later on he will return to New York.

LIGHT INDUSTRY EFFORTS IN SANTIAGO EXAMINED

FL212209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2007 GMT 21 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The economic efforts of the Light Industry Ministry's enterprises in Santiago de Cuba Province were termed mediocre during this year's first 6 months, according to an announcement made in an assessment meeting chaired by Light Industry Minister Nora Frometa. The results attained by the Manuel Guardia Torres hosiery factory, the home furniture enterprise and the supply and transportation services were praised.

In her speech Nora Frometa stated that the results of the light industry in the province do not satisfy party and government needs and strongly criticized the attitudes of irresponsibility, pettiness and apathy that lead to such results. It was learned that Santiago de Cuba's light industry had reported two million pesos in production delays during the year's first 6 months.

Nora Frometa indicated the need for the Jaime Contreras cardboard container enterprise to stablize its production inasmuch as it is affecting export commodities. Another deficiency noted by the minister was that 69 percent of production inventories include raw materials, fuel, spare parts, tools and other elements. In this connection, Nora Frometa called attention to the dangers that such a situation encompasses because there is a risk of investing dollars for the purchase of items of which we have large quantities in the warehouses. During the meeting the leaders of enterprises and stores pledged to bring up to date the inventories of spare parts by 1 October.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MALTA--The Council of State has designated Comrade Roberto Mulet del Valle as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Government of the Republic of Malta with residence in Rome, Italy. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Aug 79 FL]

BARBADOS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC 23 AUG-2 SEPT

FL2111345 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 17 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] A six-man Barbados parliamentary delegation will be making a 10-day visit to the People's Republic of China. Headed by president of the Senate, Sir Arnott Cato, the delegation comprises independent Senator Mr John Wickham; minister of housing, Mr Lionel Craig, opposition MP Mr Erskine Sandiford; and government back-bencher Mr David Simmons, MP for St Philip North; and Mr Goerge Brancker, acting clerk of Parliament.

The group goes to China at the invitation of that country's government. The visit will be from August 23 to September 2.

JAMAICA

JLP WRITES TO CUBAN ENVOY, PROTESTS ATTACK ON SEAGA

FL231425 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Aug 79 p 15 FL

[Text] The following is the text of the JLP's [Jamaican Labor Party] letter of August 16 to the Cuban Ambassador Mr Estrada:

"We wish to bring to your attention a recent press report that a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Senor Alfonso Hodge, in an address to the Twentieth Congress of the People's Progressive Party in Guyana, launched an attack on Mr Edward Seaga, leader of the opposition and leader of the Jamaica Labour Party, accusing him of being a fascist.

"We regard this statement as being not only an unwarranted and scurrilous attack on one of Jamaica's principal political leaders, but also an act of interference in the internal affairs of Jamaica by a high ranking Cuban political official.

"The Jamaica Labour Party is deeply concerned about the implications of this statement in so far as it may reflect the attitude of the Cuban Government towards a future government of Jamaica led by Mr Seaga who has been described by a representative of the Communist Party of Cuba as being a fascist.

"It is perhaps useful for us at this time to restate with pristine clarity the position of the Jamaica Labour Party towards Cuba.

"The Jamaica Labour Party is not opposed in any way to the Cuban people. The Jamaica Labour Party respects the sovereignty of Cuba and the unquestionable right of the Cuban people to self-determination. While we are not in agreement with the communist system of government existing in Cuba led the Jamaica Labour Party recognises the Government of Cuba led by Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

This has consistently been the policy of the Jamaica Labour Party towards Cuba. It is a matter of historical record that the Jamaica Labour Party government of 1962-1972 maintained diplomatic relations with the Cuban Government. [paragraph continues]

"It is also a matter of record that when seeking to join the Organisation of American states, the Jamaica Labour Party government strongly resisted international pressure in the era of the cold war and refused to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba as a condition of its acceptance into the O.A.S.

"However, the Jamaica Labour Party is unequivocally and irrevocably opposed to the involvement of Cubans in the internal political affairs of Jamaica. There is abundant evidence available to us that the activities of certain Cuban nationals are not being confined to diplomatic and agreed technical areas, but rather are designed to provide political support to the People's National Party with a view to perpetuating the government of Michael Manley.

"The Jamaica Labour Party considers that not only is it entitled but, indeed, has a duty to the people of Jamaica to oppose the involvement of Cubans in the internal political affairs of Jamaica.

"However, the Jamaica Labour Party has no right to and will never interfere, by way of comment or otherwise, with the activities of Cubans in Cuba. We respectfully submit that neither does the Communist Party of Cuba have any right to interfere with the activities of Jamaicans in Jamaica.

"In view of the serious implications of Senor Hodge's statement, the Jamaica Labour Party respectfully requests that you state whether the sentiments expressed by Senor Hodge in his capacity as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba represents the view of the Cuban Government."

SENATE MOTION SCORES DUNCAN STATEMENT ON SEAGA

FL221420 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] The Senate has asked yesterday to condemn as "irresponsible and inflammatory," a statement on Sunday by PNP [People's National Party] MP Dr D.K. Duncan that when 1981 comes opposition leader Edward Seaga "will have to leave this country" and that the Gleaner Company's Chairman Oliver Clarke, GLEANER Editor Hector Wynter and columnist John Hearne would be "dealt with."

In the Senate yesterday, Senator Pearnell Charles asked orally of the leader of government business and minister of justice, Senator the Hon R Carl Rattray, whether the statement made by Dr Duncan reflected the official position of the government. Responding, Senator Rattray said it was certainly not the position of the government. He said that the official position of the government was that it reocgnised an opposition in a multi-party democracy.

Senator Rattray told Senator Charles that whatever allegations were made, it was certainly not the official position of the government and if he (Senator Charles) wished more details he would have to put the question in writing. However the president suggested that Senator Charles put the question in the form of a motion.

Following the recess for lunch, Senator Charles moved the following motion: "Whereas Dr D.K. Duncan a representative of the Government of Jamaica has said: "Among the first things we have to deal with is Edward Seaga. When 1981 comes, it will be the last time that he puts out his political head. He will have to leave this country."

"And whereas this same representative of the government has said: "The second thing is Oliver Clarke, H. Wynter, John Hearne--and when we come to deal with them, we will have to work out a way to deal with them one way or the other.

"Be it resolved that this honourable Senate condemns Dr. Duncan for these irresponsibile and highly inflammatory statements," Senator Charles's motion said.

PATTERSON ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT AID TO NICARAGUA

FL222143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 22 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Jamaica's Foreign Minister Percival James Patterson has announced his government's decision to cooperate in the economic recovery of Nicaragua, a country with which he sympathizes. The Jamaican foreign minister also mentioned the existing possibilities of aiding Nicaragua with groups of technicians.

Patterson made the statements following a visit he paid to the offices of the Latin American Economic System where he was received by its Secretary General Jaime Moncayo. The two officials discussed in detail the Caribbean participation in joint action projects, the support for the reconstruction of Nicaragua, the energy situation and the problems caused by transnationals.

ST LUCIA

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FAVORS CREATION OF ARMY

FL231640 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Aug 79 p 3 FL

[Text] St. Lucia Castries, Aug 18 (CANA)--Deputy prime minister, George Oldum, says he is in favour of the establishment of an army in newly independent St. Lucia.

His statement at a press conference here is in contrast to the stand taken by Prime Minister Allan Louisy, who recently expressed his preference for a strong police force instead of an army.

Mr. Louisy said then "I believe we can have a very good police force. If we have that, I don't see the necessity for an army. If you do that, you'll be creating rivalry and you'd be in trouble."

But Mr. Odlum feels differently. He does not believe that the sole purpose of an army would be for defence. He noted that the police force was already burdened with many duties and felt that an army would relieve it of some of these duties.

In addition, Odlum, who is also minister of trade, industry and tourism, felt that an army could be useful in agriculture and community services.

A few days ago, Mr. Louisy told a press conference that the St. Lucia Constitution made provision for a police force and not for an army.

BOLIVIA

COMIBOL 'URGENTLY NEEDS' $100 MILLION INVESTMENT

PY240258 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Mining Corporation [COMIBOL] urgently needs a $100 million investment, Mines and Metallurgy Minister Hugo Zapata said this afternoon. He noted that his ministry had already asked the government for this amount to pull COMIBOL out of the economic-financial stagnation it is experiencing. The $100 million will be invested in three projects designed to markedly increase COMIBOL's production. Two projects will be located in Catavi and Huanuni, where low tin ore will be best exploited, and the third project will be designed to intensify exploitation of lead and silver in the (?south-central) complex to take advantage of current good prices, especially for silver. Since the country does not have $100 million, the minister indicated that the reasonable thing would be to obtain it in foreign capital markets. He made this statement after installing (Eduardo Acedoy) as new COMIBOL manager.

GUYANA

NONALINED SUMMIT PREPARATORY TALKS BEGIN IN GEORGETOWN

LD221306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Georgetown, August 22 (TANJUG)--As part of preparations for the sixth non-aligned summit conference, a session has begun here of the consultative group for strengthening mutual assistance and solidarity of non-aligned and developing countries based on the principle of their collective reliance on their own forces. Proceeding from mutual interests in strengthening economic cooperation and the non-aligned movement's unity, the group will discuss, among others, proposals for concrete measures and forms of cooperation among non-aligned OPEC member-countries and other non-aligned countries. Participating in the work of the consultative group are Guinea [as received], as the host country, Algeria, Cuba, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Nigeria and Yugoslavia.

AFP REPORTS POLITICAL, SOCIAL AGITATION CONTINUES

PA221238 Paris AFP in English 0412 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, Aug 21 (AFP)--Political and social agitation is continuing in Guyana, and the few reports received in the outside world indicate a worsening situation in Venezuela's neighbor to the east. Guyanese telex links with Venezuela have been suffering for three days from what the authorities call "difficulties," but their exact nature has not been spelled out. The most recent AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE dispatch from Guyana was received here today two days late and garbled. It mentioned arson that had destroyed 16,000 tons of sugarcane. The fires occurred last Saturday night, and the most serious incidents reportedly took place in a region near Surinam. The most recent AFP telex also mentioned an extension of strikes in the bauxite mining industry, which has been paralyzed since July 12, and in the cane [words indistinct]. Work stoppages in the latter began last week at the same time as a strike in government department stores. Both bauxite and sugar, Guyana's major exports, are in the public sector of the economy. Foreign currency losses are estimated at more than 10 million U.S. dollars, not counting inventories of sugarcane that have been burned. The strikes are accompanied by intense political agitation by the main opposition party, the People's Progressive Party of former Premier Cheddi Jagan, who has demanded the resignation of Premier Forbes Burnham's government.